

IC 35-43-5

Chapter 5. Forgery, Fraud, and Other Deceptions

IC 35-43-5-1

Definitions

Sec. 1. (a) The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(b) "Claim statement" means an insurance policy, a document or statement made in support of or in opposition to a claim for payment or other benefit under an insurance policy, or other evidence of expense, injury, or loss. The term includes statements made orally, in writing, or as a computer generated document, including the following:

- (1) An account.
- (2) A bill for services.
- (3) A bill of lading.
- (4) A claim.
- (5) A diagnosis.
- (6) An estimate of property damages.
- (7) A hospital record.
- (8) An invoice.
- (9) A notice.
- (10) A proof of loss.
- (11) A receipt for payment.
- (12) A physician's records.
- (13) A prescription.
- (14) A statement.
- (15) A test result.
- (16) X-rays.

(c) "Coin machine" means a coin box, vending machine, or other mechanical or electronic device or receptacle designed:

- (1) to receive a coin, bill, or token made for that purpose; and
- (2) in return for the insertion or deposit of a coin, bill, or token automatically:
 - (A) to offer, provide, or assist in providing; or
 - (B) to permit the acquisition of;
some property.

(d) "Credit card" means an instrument or device (whether known as a credit card or charge plate, or by any other name) issued by an issuer for use by or on behalf of the credit card holder in obtaining property.

(e) "Credit card holder" means the person to whom or for whose benefit the credit card is issued by an issuer.

(f) "Customer" means a person who receives or has contracted for a utility service.

(g) "Entrusted" means held in a fiduciary capacity or placed in charge of a person engaged in the business of transporting, storing, lending on, or otherwise holding property of others.

(h) "Identifying information" means information that identifies an individual, including an individual's:

- (1) name, date of birth, Social Security number, or any identification number issued by a governmental entity;
- (2) unique biometric data, including the individual's fingerprint,

voice print, or retina or iris image;

(3) unique electronic identification number, address, or routing code;

(4) telecommunication identifying information; or

(5) telecommunication access device, including a card, plate, code, account number, personal identification number, electronic serial number, mobile identification number, or other telecommunications service or device or means of account access that may be used to:

(A) obtain money, goods, services, or any other thing of value; or

(B) initiate a transfer of funds.

(i) "Insurance policy" includes the following:

(1) An insurance policy.

(2) A contract with a health maintenance organization (as defined in IC 27-13-1-19).

(3) An administrator contract entered into under IC 27-1-25.

(j) "Insurer" has the meaning set forth in IC 27-1-2-3(x).

(k) "Manufacturer" means a person who manufactures a recording. The term does not include a person who manufactures a medium upon which sounds or visual images can be recorded or stored.

(l) "Make" means to draw, prepare, complete, counterfeit, copy or otherwise reproduce, or alter any written instrument in whole or in part.

(m) "Metering device" means a mechanism or system used by a utility to measure or record the quantity of services received by a customer.

(n) "Public relief or assistance" means any payment made, service rendered, hospitalization provided, or other benefit extended to a person by a governmental entity from public funds and includes poor relief, food stamps, direct relief, unemployment compensation, and any other form of support or aid.

(o) "Recording" means a tangible medium upon which sounds or visual images are recorded or stored. The term includes the following:

(1) An original:

(A) phonograph record;

(B) compact disc;

(C) wire;

(D) tape;

(E) audio cassette;

(F) video cassette; or

(G) film.

(2) Any other medium on which sounds or visual images are or can be recorded or otherwise stored.

(3) A copy or reproduction of an item in subdivision (1) or (2) that duplicates an original recording in whole or in part.

(p) "Slug" means an article or object that is capable of being deposited in a coin machine as an improper substitute for a genuine coin, bill, or token.

(q) "Utility" means a person who owns or operates, for public use, any plant, equipment, property, franchise, or license for the production, storage, transmission, sale, or delivery of electricity, water, steam,

telecommunications, information, or gas.

(r) "Written instrument" means a paper, document, or other instrument containing written matter and includes money, coins, tokens, stamps, seals, credit cards, badges, trademarks, medals, retail sales receipts, labels or markings (including a universal product code (UPC) or another product identification code), or other objects or symbols of value, right, privilege, or identification.

As added by Acts 1976, P.L.148, SEC.3. Amended by Acts 1977, P.L.340, SEC.49; P.L.321-1983, SEC.4; P.L.182-1984, SEC.3; P.L.180-1991, SEC.8; P.L.216-1991, SEC.1; P.L.193-1991, SEC.2; P.L.247-1993, SEC.1; P.L.150-1994, SEC.2; P.L.2-1995, SEC.127; P.L.84-2001, SEC.2; P.L.180-2001, SEC.1.

IC 35-43-5-2

Forgery

Sec. 2. A person who, with intent to defraud, makes or utters a written instrument in such a manner that it purports to have been made:

- (1) by another person;
- (2) at another time;
- (3) with different provisions; or
- (4) by authority of one who did not give authority;

commits forgery, a Class C felony.

As added by Acts 1976, P.L.148, SEC.3. Amended by Acts 1977, P.L.340, SEC.50.

IC 35-43-5-3

Deception

Sec. 3. (a) A person who:

- (1) being an officer, manager, or other person participating in the direction of a credit institution, knowingly or intentionally receives or permits the receipt of a deposit or other investment, knowing that the institution is insolvent;
- (2) knowingly or intentionally makes a false or misleading written statement with intent to obtain property, employment, or an educational opportunity;
- (3) misapplies entrusted property, property of a governmental entity, or property of a credit institution in a manner that the person knows is unlawful or that the person knows involves substantial risk of loss or detriment to either the owner of the property or to a person for whose benefit the property was entrusted;
- (4) knowingly or intentionally, in the regular course of business, either:
 - (A) uses or possesses for use a false weight or measure or other device for falsely determining or recording the quality or quantity of any commodity; or
 - (B) sells, offers, or displays for sale or delivers less than the represented quality or quantity of any commodity;
- (5) with intent to defraud another person furnishing electricity, gas, water, telecommunication, or any other utility service, avoids a lawful charge for that service by scheme or device or by

tampering with facilities or equipment of the person furnishing the service;

(6) with intent to defraud, misrepresents the identity of the person or another person or the identity or quality of property;

(7) with intent to defraud an owner of a coin machine, deposits a slug in that machine;

(8) with intent to enable the person or another person to deposit a slug in a coin machine, makes, possesses, or disposes of a slug;

(9) disseminates to the public an advertisement that the person knows is false, misleading, or deceptive, with intent to promote the purchase or sale of property or the acceptance of employment;

(10) with intent to defraud, misrepresents a person as being a physician licensed under IC 25-22.5; or

(11) knowingly and intentionally defrauds another person furnishing cable TV service by avoiding paying compensation for that service by any scheme or device or by tampering with facilities or equipment of the person furnishing the service;

commits deception, a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) In determining whether an advertisement is false, misleading, or deceptive under subsection (a)(9), there shall be considered, among other things, not only representations contained or suggested in the advertisement, by whatever means, including device or sound, but also the extent to which the advertisement fails to reveal material facts in the light of the representations.

As added by Acts 1976, P.L.148, SEC.3. Amended by Acts 1977, P.L.340, SEC.51; Acts 1978, P.L.144, SEC.5; P.L.182-1984, SEC.4; P.L.237-1989, SEC.2; P.L.247-1993, SEC.2; P.L.222-1996, SEC.1.

IC 35-43-5-3.5

Penalties

Sec. 3.5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who knowingly or intentionally obtains, possesses, transfers, or uses the identifying information of another person:

(1) without the other person's consent; and

(2) with intent to harm or defraud another person;

commits identity deception, a Class D felony.

(b) The conduct prohibited in subsection (a) does not apply to:

(1) a person less than twenty-one (21) years of age who uses the identifying information of another person to acquire an alcoholic beverage (as defined in IC 7.1-1-3-5);

(2) a minor (as defined in IC 35-49-1-4) who uses the identifying information of another person to acquire:

(A) a cigarette or tobacco product (as defined in IC 6-7-2-5);

(B) a periodical, a videotape, or other communication medium that contains or depicts nudity (as defined in IC 35-49-1-5);

(C) admittance to a performance (live or film) that prohibits the attendance of the minor based on age; or

(D) an item that is prohibited by law for use or consumption by a minor; or

(3) any person who uses the identifying information for a lawful purpose.

(c) It is not a defense in a prosecution under subsection (a) that no person was harmed or defrauded.

As added by P.L.180-2001, SEC.2.

IC 35-43-5-3.6

Terroristic deception

Sec. 3.6. A person who knowingly or intentionally obtains, possesses, transfers, or uses the identifying information of another person with intent to:

- (1) commit terrorism; or
- (2) obtain or transport a weapon of mass destruction;

commits terroristic deception, a Class C felony.

As added by P.L.123-2002, SEC.38.

IC 35-43-5-4

Fraud

Sec. 4. A person who:

- (1) with intent to defraud, obtains property by:
 - (A) using a credit card, knowing that the credit card was unlawfully obtained or retained;
 - (B) using a credit card, knowing that the credit card is forged, revoked, or expired;
 - (C) using, without consent, a credit card that was issued to another person;
 - (D) representing, without the consent of the credit card holder, that the person is the authorized holder of the credit card; or
 - (E) representing that the person is the authorized holder of a credit card when the card has not in fact been issued;
- (2) being authorized by an issuer to furnish property upon presentation of a credit card, fails to furnish the property and, with intent to defraud the issuer or the credit card holder, represents in writing to the issuer that the person has furnished the property;
- (3) being authorized by an issuer to furnish property upon presentation of a credit card, furnishes, with intent to defraud the issuer or the credit card holder, property upon presentation of a credit card, knowing that the credit card was unlawfully obtained or retained or that the credit card is forged, revoked, or expired;
- (4) not being the issuer, knowingly or intentionally sells a credit card;
- (5) not being the issuer, receives a credit card, knowing that the credit card was unlawfully obtained or retained or that the credit card is forged, revoked, or expired;
- (6) with intent to defraud, receives a credit card as security for debt;
- (7) receives property, knowing that the property was obtained in violation of subdivision (1) of this section;
- (8) with intent to defraud the person's creditor or purchaser, conceals, encumbers, or transfers property;
- (9) with intent to defraud, damages property;
- (10) knowingly and with intent to defraud, makes, utters, presents, or causes to be presented to an insurer or an insurance claimant,

a claim statement that contains false, incomplete, or misleading information concerning the claim; or

(11) knowingly or intentionally:

- (A) sells;
- (B) rents;
- (C) transports; or
- (D) possesses;

a recording for commercial gain or personal financial gain that does not conspicuously display the true name and address of the manufacturer of the recording;

commits fraud, a Class D felony.

As added by Acts 1976, P.L.148, SEC.3. Amended by Acts 1977, P.L.340, SEC.52; Acts 1978, P.L.82, SEC.3; P.L.180-1991, SEC.9; P.L.193-1991, SEC.3; P.L.1-1992, SEC.180; P.L.180-2001, SEC.3.

IC 35-43-5-5

Check deception

Sec. 5. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally issues or delivers a check, a draft, or an order on a credit institution for the payment of or to acquire money or other property, knowing that it will not be paid or honored by the credit institution upon presentment in the usual course of business, commits check deception, a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class D felony if the amount of the check, draft, or order is at least two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) and the property acquired by the person was a motor vehicle.

(b) An unpaid and dishonored check, a draft, or an order that has the drawee's refusal to pay and reason printed, stamped, or written on or attached to it constitutes prima facie evidence:

- (1) that due presentment of it was made to the drawee for payment and dishonor thereof; and
- (2) that it properly was dishonored for the reason stated.

(c) The fact that a person issued or delivered a check, a draft, or an order, payment of which was refused by the drawee, constitutes prima facie evidence that the person knew that it would not be paid or honored. In addition, evidence that a person had insufficient funds in or no account with a drawee credit institution constitutes prima facie evidence that the person knew that the check, draft, or order would not be paid or honored.

(d) The following two (2) items constitute prima facie evidence of the identity of the maker of a check, draft, or order if at the time of its acceptance they are obtained and recorded, either on the check, draft, or order itself or on file, by the payee:

- (1) Name and residence, business, or mailing address of the maker.
- (2) Motor vehicle operator's license number, Social Security number, home telephone number, or place of employment of the maker.

(e) It is a defense under subsection (a) if a person who:

- (1) has an account with a credit institution but does not have sufficient funds in that account; and

(2) issues or delivers a check, a draft, or an order for payment on that credit institution;
pays the payee or holder the amount due, together with protest fees and any service fee or charge, which may not exceed the greater of twenty dollars (\$20) or five percent (5%) (but not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)) of the amount due, that may be charged by the payee or holder, within ten (10) days after the date of mailing by the payee or holder of notice to the person that the check, draft, or order has not been paid by the credit institution. Notice sent in the manner set forth in IC 26-2-7-3 constitutes notice to the person that the check, draft, or order has not been paid by the credit institution. The payee or holder of a check, draft, or order that has been dishonored incurs no civil or criminal liability for sending notice under this subsection.

- (f) A person does not commit a crime under subsection (a) when:
- (1) the payee or holder knows that the person has insufficient funds to ensure payment or that the check, draft, or order is postdated; or
 - (2) insufficiency of funds or credit results from an adjustment to the person's account by the credit institution without notice to the person.

As added by Acts 1978, P.L.144, SEC.6. Amended by Acts 1981, P.L.303, SEC.1; P.L.268-1983, SEC.2; P.L.328-1983, SEC.1; P.L.298-1989, SEC.1; P.L.42-1993, SEC.96; P.L.300-1995, SEC.1.

IC 35-43-5-6

Utilizing a device or scheme to avoid being assessed for full amount of services received from utility or cable TV service provider

Sec. 6. (a) A customer who utilizes any device or scheme to avoid being assessed for the full amount of services received from a utility or a cable TV service provider commits a Class B infraction.

(b) Evidence that a customer's metering device has been altered, removed, or bypassed without the knowledge of or notification to the utility is prima facie evidence that the customer has utilized a device or scheme to avoid being assessed for the full amount of services received from the utility.

(c) Evidence that access to services of a utility or a cable TV service provider has been obtained without authority from the utility or the cable TV service provider constitutes prima facie evidence that the person benefiting from the access has utilized a device or scheme to avoid being assessed for the full amount of services received from the utility or the cable TV service provider.

As added by P.L.321-1983, SEC.5. Amended by P.L.324-1985, SEC.1.

IC 35-43-5-6.5

Sale of kit or device for unauthorized use of cable television system services

Sec. 6.5. (a) A person who manufactures, distributes, sells, leases, or offers for sale or lease:

- (1) a device; or
- (2) a kit of parts to construct a device;

designed in whole or in part to intercept, unscramble, or decode a transmission by a cable television system with the intent that the device or kit be used to obtain cable television system services without full payment to the cable television system commits a Class D felony.

(b) The sale or distribution by a person of:

- (1) any device; or
- (2) a kit of parts to construct a device;

described in subsection (a) constitutes prima facie evidence of a violation of subsection (a) if, before or at the time of sale or distribution, the person advertised or indicated that the device or the assembled kit will enable a person to receive cable television system service without making full payment to the cable television system.

As added by P.L.222-1996, SEC.2.

IC 35-43-5-7

Welfare fraud

Sec. 7. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) obtains public relief or assistance by means of impersonation, fictitious transfer, false or misleading oral or written statement, fraudulent conveyance, or other fraudulent means;
- (2) acquires, possesses, uses, transfers, sells, trades, issues, or disposes of:

(A) an authorization document to obtain public relief or assistance; or

(B) public relief or assistance;

except as authorized by law;

(3) uses, transfers, acquires, issues, or possesses a blank or incomplete authorization document to participate in public relief or assistance programs, except as authorized by law;

(4) counterfeits or alters an authorization document to receive public relief or assistance, or knowingly uses, transfers, acquires, or possesses a counterfeit or altered authorization document to receive public relief or assistance; or

(5) conceals information for the purpose of receiving public relief or assistance to which he is not entitled;

commits welfare fraud, a Class A misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (b).

(b) The offense is:

(1) a Class D felony if:

(A) the amount of public relief or assistance involved is more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) but less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500); or

(B) the amount involved is not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and the person has a prior conviction of welfare fraud under this section; and

(2) a Class C felony if the amount of public relief or assistance involved is two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or more, regardless of whether the person has a prior conviction of welfare fraud under this section.

(c) Whenever a person is convicted of welfare fraud under this section, the clerk of the sentencing court shall certify to the appropriate

state agency and the appropriate agency of the county of the defendant's residence:

- (1) his conviction; and
- (2) whether the defendant is placed on probation and restitution is ordered under IC 35-38-2.

As added by P.L.182-1984, SEC.5.

IC 35-43-5-7.1

Medicaid fraud

Sec. 7.1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) files a Medicaid claim, including an electronic claim, in violation of IC 12-15;
- (2) obtains payment from the Medicaid program under IC 12-15 by means of a false or misleading oral or written statement or other fraudulent means;
- (3) acquires a provider number under the Medicaid program except as authorized by law;
- (4) alters with the intent to defraud or falsifies documents or records of a provider (as defined in 42 CFR 1002.301) that are required to be kept under the Medicaid program; or
- (5) conceals information for the purpose of applying for or receiving unauthorized payments from the Medicaid program;

commits Medicaid fraud, a Class D felony.

(b) The offense described in subsection (a) is a Class C felony if the fair market value of the offense is at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

As added by P.L.10-1994, SEC.8. Amended by P.L.273-1999, SEC.179.

IC 35-43-5-7.2

Insurance fraud

Sec. 7.2. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) files a children's health insurance program claim, including an electronic claim, in violation of IC 12-17.6;
- (2) obtains payment from the children's health insurance program under IC 12-17.6 by means of a false or misleading oral or written statement or other fraudulent means;
- (3) acquires a provider number under the children's health insurance program except as authorized by law;
- (4) alters with intent to defraud or falsifies documents or records of a provider (as defined in 42 CFR 1002.301) that are required to be kept under the children's health insurance program; or
- (5) conceals information for the purpose of applying for or receiving unauthorized payments from the children's health insurance program;

commits insurance fraud, a Class D felony.

(b) The offense described in subsection (a) is a Class C felony if the fair market value of the offense is at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

As added by P.L.273-1999, SEC.180.

IC 35-43-5-7.3

Insurance fraud

Sec. 7.3. (a) After June 30, 2004, except as provided in subsection (b), a person who knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) files an uninsured parents program claim, including an electronic claim, in violation of IC 12-17.7;
- (2) obtains payment from the uninsured parents program under IC 12-17.7 by means of a false or misleading oral or written statement or other fraudulent means;
- (3) acquires a provider number under the uninsured parents program except as authorized by law;
- (4) alters with intent to defraud or falsifies documents or records of a provider (as defined in 42 CFR 1002.301) that are required to be kept under the uninsured parents program; or
- (5) conceals information for the purpose of applying for or receiving unauthorized payments from the uninsured parents program;

commits insurance fraud, a Class D felony.

(b) The offense described in subsection (a) is a Class C felony if the fair market value of the offense is at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

As added by P.L.283-2001, SEC.38. Amended by P.L.120-2002, SEC.50.

IC 35-43-5-8

Fraud on financial institutions

Sec. 8. (a) A person who knowingly executes, or attempts to execute, a scheme or artifice:

- (1) to defraud a state or federally chartered or federally insured financial institution; or
- (2) to obtain any of the money, funds, credits, assets, securities, or other property owned by or under the custody or control of a state or federally chartered or federally insured financial institution by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises;

commits a Class C felony.

(b) As used in this section, the term "state or federally chartered or federally insured financial institution" means:

- (1) an institution with accounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
- (2) a credit union with accounts insured by the National Credit Union Administration Board;
- (3) a federal home loan bank or a member, as defined in Section 2 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1422), as in effect on December 31, 1990, of the Federal Home Loan Bank System; or
- (4) a bank, banking association, land bank, intermediate credit bank, bank for cooperatives, production credit association, land bank association, mortgage association, trust company, savings bank, or other banking or financial institution organized or operating under the laws of the United States or of the state.

As added by P.L.187-1984, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.8-1991, SEC.35.

IC 35-43-5-9

Falsely representing entity as disadvantaged or women-owned business enterprise

Sec. 9. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally falsely represents any entity as a disadvantaged business enterprise (as defined in IC 5-16-6.5-1) or a women owned business enterprise (as defined in IC 5-16-6.5-3) in order to qualify for certification as such an enterprise under a program conducted by a public agency (as defined in IC 5-16-6.5-2) designed to assist disadvantaged business enterprises or women owned business enterprises in obtaining contracts with public agencies for the provision of goods and services commits a Class D felony.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally falsely represents an entity with which the person will subcontract all or part of a contract with a public agency (as defined in IC 5-16-6.5-2) as a disadvantaged business enterprise (as defined in IC 5-16-6.5-1) or a women owned enterprise (as defined in IC 5-16-6.5-3) in order to qualify for certification as an eligible bidder under a program conducted by a public agency designed to assist disadvantaged business enterprises or women owned enterprises in obtaining contracts with public agencies for the provision of goods and services commits a Class D felony.

As added by P.L.70-1987, SEC.2. Amended by P.L.71-1989, SEC.3.

IC 35-43-5-10

Repealed

(Repealed by P.L.247-1993, SEC.3.)

IC 35-43-5-11

Government contract procurement through false information

Sec. 11. A person who knowingly or intentionally provides false information to a governmental entity to obtain a contract from the governmental entity commits a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class D felony if the provision of false information results in financial loss to the governmental entity.

As added by P.L.29-1993, SEC.5.

IC 35-43-5-12

Check fraud

Sec. 12. (a) As used in this section, "financial institution" refers to a state or federally chartered bank, savings bank, savings association, or credit union.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally obtains property, through a scheme or artifice, with intent to defraud:

(1) by issuing or delivering a check, a draft, an electronic debit, or an order on a financial institution:

(A) knowing that the check, draft, order, or electronic debit will not be paid or honored by the financial institution upon presentment in the usual course of business;

- (B) using false or altered evidence of identity or residence;
- (C) using a false or an altered account number; or
- (D) using a false or an altered check, draft, order or electronic instrument;

(2) by:

- (A) depositing the minimum initial deposit required to open an account; and
- (B) either making no additional deposits or making insufficient additional deposits to insure debits to the account; or

(3) by opening accounts with more than one (1) financial institution in either a consecutive or concurrent time period;

commits check fraud, a Class D felony. However, the offense is a Class C felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction under this section or the aggregate amount of property obtained is at least twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

As added by P.L.161-1994, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.79-1998, SEC.105.

IC 35-43-5-13

Deception involving out of hospital do not resuscitate declarations

Sec. 13. Certain offenses concerning forgery and other deceptions involving out of hospital do not resuscitate declarations and orders are described in IC 16-36-5.

As added by P.L.148-1999, SEC.13.

IC 35-43-5-14

Possession of a fraudulent sales document

Sec. 14. (a) A person who, with intent to defraud, possesses:

- (1) a retail sales receipt;
- (2) a label or other item with a universal product code (UPC); or
- (3) a label or other item that contains a product identification code that applies to an item other than the items to which the label or other item applies;

commits possession of a fraudulent sales document, a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) The offense under subsection (a) is a Class D felony if the person possesses at least fifteen (15):

- (1) retail sales receipts;
- (2) labels containing a universal product code (UPC);
- (3) labels containing another product identification code; or
- (4) of any combination of the items described in subdivisions (1) through (3).

As added by P.L.84-2001, SEC.3.

IC 35-43-5-15

Possession of a fraudulent sales document manufacturing device

Sec. 15. A person who, with intent to defraud, possesses a device to make retail sales receipts, universal product codes (UPC), or other product identification codes, commits possession of a fraudulent sales document manufacturing device, a Class A misdemeanor.

As added by P.L.84-2001, SEC.4.

IC 35-43-5-16

Making a false sales document

Sec. 16. A person who, with intent to defraud:

(1) makes or puts a false universal product code (UPC) or another product identification code on property displayed or offered for sale; or

(2) makes a false sales receipt;

commits making a false sales document, a Class D felony.

As added by P.L.84-2001, SEC.5.

IC 35-43-5-17

Delivery of a false sales document

Sec. 17. A person who, with intent to defraud, delivers a:

(1) false sales receipt;

(2) duplicate of a sales receipt; or

(3) label or other item with a false universal product code (UPC) or other product identification code;

to another person commits delivery of a false sales document, a Class D felony.

As added by P.L.84-2001, SEC.6.